SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 1.] SATURDAY, MAY 30TH, 1829. [NUMBER 17.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Bombay, 30th May, 1829.

FOR SALE

at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's

CODE OF SIGNALS,

For the Merchant's Service,

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 30th May, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each	1	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds....do	"	2
Bills of Ladnig....do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. N. Lechmere, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. T. Tapp, 1st. E. Regt.
Cornet C. R. Bacon.
Capt. Campbell, Staff.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Justice, 5th Regt. N. I.
Capt. F. B. Jervis, Engineers.
Asst. Surgeon J. Scott, H. M. 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. C. Head Queen's Royals.
Lt. & Adjt. James Carr, Native Invd. Bn.
Capt. F. Hicks.

SHIPPING REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 27th—Brig William Maitland (Free Trader) Rich. Jameson, Master from London, 1st Dec.

28th—The H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone, F. W. Greer, Esq. Com. from Barburra, 28th April.

Do.—Ship Hero, (Free Trader), Joseph Fell, Master from Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, Left Liverpool, 26th Aug 1828.

29th—Brig Rifleman, (Free Trader), Adam Bleasels, Master from Liverpool.

Passengers per Hero.—Mr. J. W. Christie, Henry Stewart Seaman, and 1 Lascar.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 27th—Brig Emily Taylor, (formerly the H. C. Brig of War Antelope), J. McDermott, Master to Madras.

Do.—Barque Jamesina, A. Grant Master to Singapore and China.

Do.—Ship Ann, Wm. Allen, Master to China.

28th—Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Master to China,

Do.—Ship Prince of Orange, (Free Trader), Thos. Jameson, Master to London.

Passengers by Jamesina.—Wm. McKay, Esq. J. M. De Siqueira, Lieut. D. Joaquim, Revd. F. Joaõ da Trindade.

Exchange &c.

On London,	at 6 months sight	1 10
Bengal,	at 30 days sight, 107½ per	0 |
Madras,	at 30 days sight, par.	6 |

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton. £1 | 9
China.....Per Candy, Nominal.

The following is from a Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 16th May.

"We are highly gratified in notifying the arrival in the Roads early this morning of the Ships *General Palmer*, Captain W. Thomas, and the *Mary Ann*, Captain O'Brien, the former left London on the 1st, Portsmouth the 5th January, and last from Point de Galle; the latter sailed from London the 13th January.

Passengers by the Ship General Palmer.—Mrs. Willows and Infant, Mrs. Reid, Major Willows, Capt. Coote, Lieut. Reid, Messrs. Wright, Vesper, Thompson, Walker, Kendall, Denistoun, and Drake; Eleanor Bony female servant, one European do.;—Col. Walker, D. A. G. Ceylon; landed at Point de Galle.

Passengers by the Ship Mary Ann from London.—Mrs. Lomer, Capt. Thos M. Claridge, Lieut. Lomer; Lieut Foley, H. M. 16th Regt.; Mr W. Parker, Messrs. J. N. Bennet, Geo. Montgomery, W. Sepping, W. B. Lumly, Cadets; Mrs Sheils, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. James Miller, and 33 Natives.

Both these Vessels may be considered to have made very excellent passages, considering the period of their leaving England.

We are indebted to Captain O'Brien for the following:—

Caution to Navigators.

Extract from the Log Book of the Ship *Mary Ann*, Captain O'Brien, from London, now in the Roads.

"*Wednesday, 1st April* 1829.

Light Winds, N. Westward, Hazy Weather at 2 P. M. a sail was reported from the Mast Head bearing W. by S. but which we afterwards perceived to be an Island of Ice.

At sun-set saw four Islands of Ice bearing from S. E. to S. S. W. they were covered with Snow, and that nearest the Ship was in Lat. 41° 42' South and Long. 44° 20' East the extent of this Island we took to be N. W. and S. E. a quarter of a mile, and a hundred feet high. The atmospheric air by the Thermometer in the Round House was at the surface fifty seven, took in the steering sails, hauled up to the N. Eastward, and kept the Ship under commanding sail for the night."

We observe with much satisfaction the safe arrival of the Ship *Madras*, Captain Charles Beach, from this Port, and we are happy to state that all the Passengers were well.

The Ship *Symmetry* from Ceylon has also reached England.

His Majesty's Ship *Undaunted* in company with the *Duke of Bedford*, reached Portsmouth on the 30th of December."

We have been favored with the perusal of two numbers of the LIMERICK EVENING POST and CLARE SENTINEL. They are dated so far back as November, however they contain some things worth extracting. The most interesting news in them, appears to us, that which relates to a "JUVENILE LIBERAL CLUB." We are sincerely rejoiced to see the youth of that City, which has ever been the last stand of Irish Freedom, taking in their country's cause, the first place among the youth of the Country, and setting the rest an example so useful, so patriotic, so noble and virtuous; with such spirit in her rising generation, Ireland has every thing good to hope for. The following on the subject will be read with deep interest we are sure, by every true patriot of whatever Country.

LIMERICK JUVENILE LIBERAL CLUB.

Nothing can more effectually evince the universal ardour, which pervades all classes of our persecuted Countrymen to break their chains, than the formation of a Juvenile Club, in Limerick. It consists of one hundred of the rising generation, from eight to seventeen years of age, the sons of our most respectable citizens, and possessed of talents vastly beyond their years. With those who hold the destinies of Ireland in their hands, it ought to weigh deeply to see the child of eight sinking the remuneration he receives from his parent, for the week's hard study, in the exchequer of his Country,—giving up toys, fruit, and every other pastime, to run with his mite towards the Catholic rent. This is an advance and acceleration of mind and heart, which must infuse an over-power into the engine of religious liberty—it is a sign of the times, peculiar to the days we live in. Already have they made two remittances to the Association, and, although we expected an acknowledgment worthy of this youthful effort, and calculated to diffuse emulation through the Country, the spirit which breathes through the following Letter, written by one of the young Gentlemen, cannot be damped by their youthful mite being received without all the honors':—

Limerick, October 28, 1828.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor of enclosing you £1, as the second contribution of the "Limerick Juvenile Liberal Club," within the last month. This Club is composed of the most respectable youths in our City, and is established on the broad basis of Civil and Religious Liberty. It is a general sentiment amongst us, that each member of our Club shall, on his arriving at the state of manhood, become a member of the senior Club, lately established in Limerick, and thus do our Juvenile Club form a link of the formidable chain that now binds every thing liberal and enlightened in the country. It must awaken feelings of no ordinary nature to behold a number of youths assembling in Limerick, that is sanctified by every recollection that can make man love the place of his birth—assembling to assist in the general struggle for Ireland's rights—pouring out the genuine effusions of their souls in lamenting the unhappy condition of their fallen and degraded Country, and unanimously crying out that they never will cease in their exertions till justice be done them; but fearlessly and perseveringly pursue that line of conduct, which your superior master-mind, assisted by the Catholic Association, has pointed out to the people of Ireland.

I cannot conclude without expressing the sincere gratification I feel at being made the medium of conveying the money to you, and also of thus having an opportunity of subscribing myself

Your ardent admirer.

And attached, though juvenile friend.

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Secretary to the Limerick Juvenile Liberal Club,

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

It is with great pleasure that we give place to the following sketch of MR. CANNING'S Powers as an Orator, extracted from an article by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, that appeared in the *Keepsake*.

"Had he been a dry and meagre speaker, he would have been universally allowed to be one of the greatest masters of argument; but his hearers were so dazzled by the splendour of his diction, that they did not perceive the acuteness & the sometimes excessive refinement of his reasoning; a consequence which, as it shows the injurious influence of a seductive fault, can with the less justice be overlooked in the estimate of his understanding. Ornament, it must be owned, when it only pleases or amuses, without disposing the audience to adopt the sentiments of the speaker, is an offence against the first law of public speaking of which it obstructs instead of promoting the only reasonable purpose. But eloquence is a widely extended art, comprehending many sorts of excellence, in some of which, ornamented diction is more liberally employed than in others, and in none of which the highest rank can be attained without an extraordinary combination of mental powers. Among our own orators Mr. Canning seems to be the best model of the adorned style. The splendid and sublime descriptions of Mr. Burke, his comprehensive and profound views of general principle, though they must ever delight and instruct the reader, must be owned to have been digressions which diverted the minds of the hearers from the object on which the speaker ought to have kept them steadily fixed. Sheridan, a man of admirable sense, and matchless wit, laboured to follow Burke into the foreign regions of feeling grandeur, where the specimens preserved of his most celebrated speeches show too much of the exaggeration and excess to which those are peculiarly liable who seek by art and effort what nature has denied. By the constant part which Mr. Canning took in debate, he was called upon to show a knowledge which Sheridan did not possess, and a readiness which that accomplished man had no such means of strengthening and displaying. In some qualities of style Mr. Canning surpassed Mr. Pitt. His diction was more various, sometimes more simple, more idiomatical even in its more elevated parts. It sparkled with imagery, and was brightened by illustration, in both of which Mr. Pitt, for so great an orator, was defective.

Mr. Canning possessed in a high degree the outward advantages of an orator. His expressive countenance varied with the changes of his eloquence; his voice, flexible and articulate, had as much compass as his mode of speaking required, in the calm part of his speeches, his attitude and gesture might have been selected by a painter to represent grace rising towards dignity.

No English speaker used the keen and brilliant weapon of wit so long, so often, or so effectively, as Mr. Canning. He gained more triumphs and incurred more enmity by it than any other. Those whose importance depends much on birth and fortune, are impatient of seeing their own artificial dignity, or that of their order, broken down by derision; and perhaps few men heartily forgive a successful jest against themselves, but those who are conscious of being unhurt by it. Mr. Canning often used this talent imprudently. In sudden flashes of wit, and in the playful description of men or things, he was often distinguished by that natural felicity which is the charm of pleasantry; to which the air of art and labour is more fatal than to any other talent. Sheridan was sometimes betrayed, by an imitation of the dialogue of his master, Congreve, into a sort of laboured and finished jesting, so balanced and expanded, as sometimes to vie in tautology and monotony with the once applauded triads of Johnson, and which, even in its most happy passages, is more sure of commanding serious admiration than hearty laughter. It cannot be denied that Mr. Canning's taste was, in this respect, somewhat influenced by the example of his early friend."—

In our notice of the General Orders regarding the contemplated reductions, we inadvertantly inserted the word "supernumerary" in speaking of their effect upon Ensigns &c. We beg our readers will be kind enough to correct this mistake for us. It is plain *all* below the rank of Lieutenant will be equally affected by them, as far as regards promotion.

We have received the HURKARU of the 11th in which we observe a letter wherein a widely different view of the effects of the reductions occasioned by the late Orders is taken to that we ventured to submit on the subject. We have not time to give it to day. We shall on Wednesday next.

It appears the ugly spirit of proslytism has seized upon the Calcutta Military Orphan Fund. A Reverend Gentleman of the Name of Parsons, who it seems acts by authority, has informed a Catholic Lady that the allowance granted to her orphans by the Society will be discontinued, if she send them to a Catholic Seminary. This would be a bad feature in a *merely Charitable* Institution, but when it is considered that the Funds are derived from the contributions of Catholic and Protestant Dissenters officers of the Army,) as well as of those of the Established Religion, and for the purpose of obtaining for their Children benefits from it, one is at a loss to account for, how the Church of England could become predominant.—It is to hoped that early measures will be taken to rectify this injustice, which must we are convinced have its origin in oversight.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

MAY 13th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Prem.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

MAY 14.—Brig Lady Walker, Captain J. Macfazden from Coilpatam 4th, Pomban 8th and Tranquebar 13th May.

— Do.—Ship Morning Star, C. Barker from London 22d November, and Madeira 9th January.

— Do.—Diadem, W. S. Wilson, from the Isle of France 17th April, and Covelong 14th May.

— 15th—Reine Rose, D. Anner from Bordeaux 18th January.

— 16th—Mary Ann, M. O'Brien from London 13th January.

— Do.—General Palmer, W. Thomas from London 1st Portsmouth 5th January and Point de Galle 10th May.

— Do.—Duke of Roxburgh, F. Brown from Tavoy 22d April.

— 17th—H. M. Ship Crocodile, J. W. Montague from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 15.—Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, for Penang, Singapore, and Siam.

— Do. —John Adam, P. Butler, for Calcutta.
— Do. —Brig Margaret, A Lambert for Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, and Moulmein.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Kolspoor, on the 6th of May, the Lady of Captain Benjamin Blake, of the 45th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Calicut, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Gahagan, Esq. of a Son.

At Masulipattam the 11th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant James Kerr, 2d European Regiment of a Daughter.

At Cuddalore on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant George Wright, 16th Regiment of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Captain Craster, 30th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Calicut, on the 7th Instant, Terence, the infant Son of Thomas Gahagan, Esq.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.—MAY 16TH.

THE KING.—His Majesty continues in the best health at the Castle; and has had an unusual influx of noble and illustrious visitors during the last fortnight. We learn that there is no *immediate* likelihood of the Sovereign going to Brighton.—*The Messenger 12th Jan.*

The Viscount d' Asseca, an accredited Ambassador from Don Miguel to the British Court, had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday morning at the residence of the noble Secretary. Argyll House.

Mr, David Gordon, of Claremont-square in a letter to the Duke of Wellington, has proposed to detach from the sea the Maplin Sand, at the mouth of the Thames, which would furnish he says, 45,000 acres of land, worth 50l. per acre; and would add 2½ millions to the capital of the nation, besides improving the navigation of the river, and affording for a long period employment for all the industrious poor in Kent, Essex and Suffolk.

The wife of the celebrated French General Massena died at Paris. The *Constitutionel* of the 4th January, thus announces the event:—"The Princess of Essling died this morning, of an applectic attack, in the 68d year of her age. There remains at present of Massena's family only his son the Prince, and the Countess Reillo."

A few days since the family of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich was thrown into a state of the deepest affliction and alarm, by the unexpected and heart-rending intelligence that one of its members (the Rev. Robert Bathurst) had put a period to his existence, at his Residence in Upper Seymour-street.

The French Government are making great retrenchments in the army: by the simple alteration in the colour and texture of one article of dress, the trowsers, they will, it is said, save two millions of francs annually.

The Right Rev. Robert Stanser, formerly Bishop of Nova Scotia, died at Hampton on the 23d ult, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Dr. Spurzheim is at Toulon, examining the heads of the convicts there, by permission of the French Government.

Mr. Brougham it is said, was so much indisposed as to be unable to leave his room.

The election for Cumberland would take place on the 18th of January. Sir James Graham will, it is expected, be returned without opposition.

The vacant Order of the Garter has been given to the Duke of Richmond.

The misunderstanding between the Emperor of Morocco and this country, or rather between the former and the Governor of Gibralter, has we learn been terminated amicably.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. and G. C. H. will be appointed Colonel of the 40th Regiment of Foot. *vice* General Sir Brent Spencer, G. C. B., deceased.

Major-General Sir R. Jackson, K. C. B. will be appointed Colonel of the 81st Regiment of Infantry, *vice* Sir James Kempt, appointed to the Colonelcy of the 40th Regiment of Foot.

On the 10th January the enthronization of the Right Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, as Bishop of London, was celebrated with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral. After the ceremony, a great number of the Nobility and Clergy together with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in the state carriages, accompanied with two regimental bands escorted the Bishop from St. Paul's to his residence in St. James's square.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[redacted] *Nov.* 9.—Sailed, the Eliza Dizon, [redacted] Sailed, the Henry Pearson, for [redacted] Good Hope.

The Symmetry, Smith, has arrived in the Thames from Ceylon, sailed 12th August; from the Mauritius 9th Sept.; and from the Cape of Good Hope 17th Oct.

Portsmouth, Nov. 14.—Arrived, the Norfolk, Redman, from Calcutta; sailed 1st June, from Sand Heads 8th do.; and St. Helena 10th Sept. Sailed, the Maria, Steel, for St. Helena and the Cape.

Dec. 14—Sailed, the Olinda, Robinson, for the Cape of Good Hope, and Endora, Cranford for Bengal.

Off Portsmouth Nov. 17,—Arrived, the Candish, Reed, from Bengal; sailed 9th July, and from St. Helena 2d October. Also arrived, the Hindoostan, Rennie, from Sincapore.

Dublin Nov. 8.—The Prince Regent, Scott, from Liverpool to Bombay, struck on the Kish Bank on the 6th instant, but got off, and put into Kingston that evening, in a very leaky state; she must be discharged and brought here to repair. It is supposed her cargo has not received much damage.

Deal Nov. 13.—Sailed, the Flinn, Phillipson, of the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 6.—Arrived, the Sovereign, M'Kellar, from Calcutta; sailed the 28th July, and from St. Helena, the 22d October. The William Maitland, Jameson, sailed yesterday for Bombay. Remain, the Peter Proctor, Terry, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 28.—The Lady Hannah Elice, from Calcutta, having sprung a leak returned to the river.

Dec. 28.—Sailed the Lady Feversham, for Bombay.

The Recovery, Patterson, from Bombay, has arrived off Penzance; sailed on the 16th July, and from St. Helena the 13th September.

The Annandale, Steele, from Bombay, has arrived off Portsmouth; sailed the 18th July; and from St. Helena the 18th September.

Dover Nov. 30.—Arrived, the North Briton, Morrison, from Sincapore; and Admiral Benbow, Crauford, from Bombay.

Off Plymouth, Nov. 29.—Arrived, the Louisa, Mackie, from Bengal from Leith.

Cowes Dec. 2.—Sailed the Maria, Steel, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 12.—Arrived, the Hottentot, Weiss, from the Mauritius.

Plymouth Dec. 1.—Sailed the Flinn, Phillipson, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 3,—Sailed the Forth, Robertson, for the Mauritius.

Jan. 3.—Sailed the Nimble, Broad, for the Mauritius,

His Majesty's Ship Jasper, Commander L. C. Rooke, wrecked on the coast of Santa Maria.

Andromache, Laws for Bengal, at Plymouth 3d January.

December 21.—Sailed the Mellish, Vincent, for New South Wales.

Liverpool 1st Jan.—Cleared outwards, the Royal George, Grant, for Calcutta, 3, Ontario, Arnold, for Ditto.—

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 29, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.).... 24 8	Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct. 1 12	Dis.
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct 0 10	Dis.
5900 0	Bank of Bengal Share 5700 0	Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

BUY.		SELL.
1 1 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 1 a 2 0
	Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.	95 0
	Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... ..	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA.

BUY.		SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 9.—Brig Spartan, J. Lumsden, from Liverpool 6th December.

10. Ship Mary Anne, R. Boucaut, from Bombay 10th April, Mangalore, and Tellicherry 24th ditto.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 10.—Ship Isabella Robertson, J. Hudson, for Singapore and China.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 9th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. James Arben, to Mrs. Mary Forbes Steele.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on the 9th May, Mrs. G. Phillips. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 3d May, Elizabeth, the Wife of Mr. P. Jalla, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, departed this life on Wednesday morning, the 6th May, at the Vicarage House attached to the Principal Roman Catholic Church of this City, after a tedious and painful illness, borne with true Christian piety and resignation, the Most Reverend Fre Manuel de Santa Thereza, ex-Provincial to the Community of the Order of St. Augustine in India, Professor of Theology, and Synodal Examiner to the Archbishopric of Goa, &c. &c. &c. aged 59 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th May, Mr. F. D' Costa, aged 116 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 5TH MAY, 1829.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue of the Central Division of Cuttack.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 15th April, 1829.
No. 343. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Campbell to be Captain without purchase, vice LeGuary deceased, 1st March, 1829.

Ensign J. Maclain Ross to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Campbell promoted, 1st March, 1829.

Ensign John Money Carter, from the 26th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Ross promoted, 1st March, 1829.

2nd Foot.

Major John Johnstone, to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Willams deceased, 20th March, 1829.

Captain D. Maclean to be Major without purchase, vice Johnstone promoted, 20th March, 1829.

Lieutenant J. G. S. Gilland to be Captain without purcase, vice Maclean promoted, 20th March 1829.

Ensign L. S. Dickson, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Gilland promoted, 20th March 1829. ——Humphreys, Gentleman, to by Ensign without purchase, vice Dickson promoted, 20th March 1829.

14th Foot.

Lieutenant E. L'Estrange, to be Capinat without purchase, vice Temple deceased, 13th April 1829.

Ensign John Kiffin Lloyd, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice L' Estrange promoted, 13th April 1829.

26th Foot.

Brevet Captain Thomas William Boyes, to be Captain without purchase, vice Marshall deceased, 13th March 1828.

Ensign C. W. Coombe, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Boyes promoted, 13th March 1828.

John Lawrie, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Coombe promoted, 13th March 1828.

49th Foot.

Ensign J. Macnamara, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Simpson deceased, 27th March 1828.

John Myers Montgomery, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Macnamara promoted, 27th March 1828.

Doctor Sandham, His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, is appointed Surgeon to the Sanatary Depot at Landour, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Graves, His Majesty's 38th Foot, will do duty with the 11th Light Dragoons, until further orders.

The Order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, dated the 16th March, appointing Major Cotton, of His Majesty's 41st Regimen, to proceed to Calcutta in charge of a Detachment of volunteers, for the several Regiments under this Presidency, by the Ship *David Clarke*, is confirmed.

The Order by Major Cotton, dated on board the Transport Ship *David Clarke*, Madras Roads; 17th March last, appointing Lieutenant Pigott, 26th Regiment, to act as Adjutant, and the several men therein detailed to act as Non Commissioned Officers to the before mentioned Detachment, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Captain O'Brien, His Majesty's 38th Foot, in General Orders of the 13th Instant, No. 342, will expire on the 30th September, and not the 1st November, as therein stated.

The Undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

31st Foot—Captain H. C. V. Cortland, Six Months, from the 1st April, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Doon, on private affairs.

31st Foot—Assistant Surgeon Casement, Three Months, from the 19th March, to the Presidency, where he will report his arrival to Doctor Burke, Inspector of His Majesty's Hospitals.

Head Quarters. Pooree, 15th April. 1829.
No. 344. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore, on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1829, Private Rowland McGill, of the 9th Company, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

1st Charge.—With having deserted from his Regiment on the afternoon of the 16th February, 1829.

2nd.—With having about the same period, made away with, or lost, thro' neglect, one pair of Boots, Regimental Necessaries.

3rd—With having about the same period, Stolen a Regimental Grey Cloth Great Coat, the property of Private John Durkin, of the same Company.

4th—With highly mutinous conduct in the following Instances.

1st Count—In having, whilst a Prisoner in the Regimental Barrack Guard, on the night of the 18th February, 1829, made use of the following language: "I will drive smoke through Captain Meredith's or Serjeant Jameson's head, as soon as my Punishment is over, or words to that effect.

2nd Count—In having on the same night, addressed Serjeant Jameson, of the same Company, and in the execution of his office, in the following language: "I will blow out your brains as soon as I get released," or words to that effect.

3rd—For having made use of similar mutinous language on the morning of the 19th February, 1829.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence—The Court, having duly considered the evidence adduced for the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that he is Guily of all and every part of the Charges preferred against him, and do therefore sentence him, the said Rowland McGill, of No. Company, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry Regiment. to be transported, as a Felon, to New South Wales, for life.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General,*
Commander in Chief.

The Prisoner, Private Rowland McGill, is to be forwarded under a suitable Escort to the Brigade Major King's Troops, Fort. William who will receive instructions regarding his further disposal.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 18th April 1829.
No. 345. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

14th Foot.

Major Thomas Lamont, from the 49th Foot, to be Major, vice Gerald Rochfort who exchanges, 23d March, 1829.

26th Foot.

Ensign O. G. Perrott, from the 30th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Strong who exchanges, 17th April, 1829.

30th Foot.

Ensign R. H. Strong, from the 29th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Perrott who exchanges, 17th April, 1829.

49th Foot.

Major Gerald Rochfort, from the 14th Foot, to be Major, vice Thomas Lamont who exchanges, 23d March, 1829.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 20th April, 1829.
No. 347. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwaads, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the dates specified opposite their respective names:

16th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant W. B. Alexander, 24th June, 1826.

44th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant R. Mackrell, 28th March, 1829.

Assistant Surgeon Dempster, H. M.. 38th Regiment, having reported his arrival from England, will proceed forthwith by water to join his Regiment at Ghazeepore.

The division Order by Major General Pine, dated 13th April, granting One Month's Leave of Absence, from the 15th Instant, to Assistant Surgeon Drysdale H. M. 16th Regiment, to proceed to the Sand Heads, for the recovery of his Health, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

16th Lancers—Major Osten, from 1st April to 25th May, to visit Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs. This cancels the Leave granted to him in General Orders No. 342, dated 13th Instant.

48th Foot—Lieutenant A. Donelan, to England, for One Year, from date of embarkation, for the purpose of retiring upon Half Pay.

Head-Quarters, Pooree 25th April.
No. 348. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Trichinopoly on the 11th day of March, 1829, Captain Thomas Daniell, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charge:

Charge.—For conduct most unbecoming and disgraceful to his Character as an Officer and a Gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ensign Dewes, of the 89th Regiment, in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of 3 and 4 in the morning of the 15th November 1828,—such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of all principles of Military Discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well being of his Corps.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence which has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner, Captain Thomas Daniell, of the 89th Regiment, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion that he, Captain Thomas Daniell, is Guilty of the following part of the Charge exhibited against him; viz.

For conduct unbecoming and disgraceful to his Character as an Officer, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ensign Dewes, of the 89th Regiment, in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of 3 and 4 in the morning of the 15th November 1828,— such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of all principles of Military Discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well being of his Corps.

The Court acquit the Prisoner of every other part of the Charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the Prisoner Guilty to the extent above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him, the Prisoner, Captain Thomas Daniell, of the 89th Regiment, to be dismissed the Service.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General.*
Commander in Chief in India.

Recommendation—The Court having performed a painful duty, in awarding a Sentence of Dismissal on Captain Daniell, of the 89th Regiment, beg leave unanimously and earnestly to recommend him to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Court are influenced in this consideration of the provocation he received from the insulting language of Ensign Dewes, and although the Court cannot offer any justification to Captain Daniell for so far forgetting his Character as an Officer, in attempting to enforce obedience of his order by a personal attack on Ensign Dewes, they are willing to make every allowance for his personal feelings as a Gentleman in resenting the opprobious language of that Officer; language which they deem sufficiently irritating to provoke a Gentleman in cooler, or more temperate moments than those in which it appears the present unfortunate occurrence took place.

In addition to these considerations, the Court beg to call to His Excellency's notice, the long services of Captain Daniell, all advantage

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of which he has, by one unguarded act, so unhappily forfeited, and they again most earnestly beg to repeat their respectful solicitation in his behalf.

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMAMDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Willing as the Commander in Chief is, at all times to attend to the recommendation of a Court Martial, he regrets that in the present instance it is not in his power to do so, in favour of an Officer of Captain Daniell's standing in the Army.

His Lordship considers the very act of a personal attack being made, renders it imperative on him to confirm the sentence passed, in conformity with the rules of the Service.

His Lordship will not however fail to bring under the gracious consideration of His Majesty, through the proper channel, the provocation and the insulting language to which he, Captain Daniell, was exposed from Ensign Dewes, and which though they cannot be considered as gratifying, still His Lordship trusts may, in some degree, be considered as palliating the breach of discipline of which Captain Daniell has been found guilty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 25th April, 1829.

No. 349. GENERAL ORDERS.

At General Court Martial held at Trichinopoly, on the 6th day of March, 1829, Ensign Henry John Dewes, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct most unbecoming and disgraceful to his Character as an Officer and a Gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Captain Thomas Daniell of the 89th Regiment, in the Public Rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of 3 and 4 on the morning of the 15th November, 1828, such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of all principles of Military Discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well-being of his Corps.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner, Ensign Henry Dewes, of the 89th Regiment, has urged in his defence, and the Evidence in support thereof, is of opinion, that he the Prisoner, Henry John Dewes, is guilty of the following part of the Charge exhibited agaist him; viz.

For conduct unbecoming his character as an Officer and a Gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Captain Thomas Daniell, of the 89th Regiment, in the Public Rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of 3 and 4 on the morning of the 15th November, 1828, such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of Military Discipline, and prejudicial to the well-being of his Corps.

The Court acquit the prisoner of every other part of the Charge:

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner, Ensign Henry John Dewes, of the 89th Regiment, Guilty to the extent above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him to be publicly and severely reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

Remark by the Court.—The Court beg leave to state to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that they have been induced to pass the above lenient sentence on Ensign Henry John Dewes, for the following reason:

Because it appears from the Evidence that he would not have been engaged in a personal struggle, or conflict with Captain Daniell, if that Officer had not, in the first instance struck him, or pushed him violently over the Table, and that the struggle in which he was engaged took place in his own defence.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, is under the necessity of returning for reconsideration the finding and Sentence of the Court Martial on Ensign Dewes, the Sentence following such finding being illegal; the 30th Article of the 16th Section of the Articles of War, requiring the specific punishment of dismissal from Service, on conviction of an act "*such as* is unbecoming the character of an *Officer* and a *Gentleman*". If however, as it would appear by the wording of the sentence, and the explanation following it, the Court tho' it may deem some of the facts proved to have been highly blameable, yet, from the whole of the circumstances, does not arrive at the conclusion that the conduct of the Prisoner was actually deserving of the character of Unofficerlike or Ungentlemanlike. It has a right so to express its opinion, confining its conviction to the last part of the charge only, by which it will be competent to award such sentence as it may deem equivalent to the utmost extent of the Crime. The Commander in Chief thinks it necessary here to remark that the recorded Evidence of the impropriety of the language and conduct of Ensign Dewes and his acknowledged "*cool and deliberate*" accusation of Captain Daniell being "no *Gentleman*," in the commencement of the Affray, and evidently the cause and excitement to its serious issue are points so strong against the Prisoner, that should the sentence of the Court not exceed the very lenient measure now recorded, the Commander in Chief in India, may deem it so inadequate and such a bad example, as to require his recommendation that the Prisoner, notwithstanding his Youth, may be struck out of the Service altogether, and thus disappoint the humane views which, no doubt, have dictated it.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and revised their Finding and Sentence, already passed on the Prisoner, do rescind the same, and find him, the said Ensign Henry John Dewes, of the 89th Regiment, Guilty of engaging in a personal struggle or conflict with Captain Thomas Daniell, of the 89th Regiment in the Public Rooms at Tricoinopoly, between the hours of 3 and four on the Morning, of the 15th November, 1828, such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of Military Discipline, and prejudicial to the well-being of his Corps.

The Court is of opinion that the conduct of Ensign Dewes, in the circumstances *which led to the* personal conflict or struggle with Captain Daniell, was highly improper, and also unbecoming his character as an Officer and a Gentleman; but in so thinking, the Court cannot attach to such finding the strict meaning of those words as explained in, or understood from the 30th Article, of the 19th Section of the Articles of War, and the Court trust that they may be permitted to state their opinion that an Officer may so conduct himself as to incur the interpretation set forth in the point they have viewed Ensign Dewes's conduct on this occasion, and still be deemed worthy to remain in the Service and associate with Gentlemen, and that the Penalty of the Article quoted, could not justly attach to such conduct.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty, to the extent above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him, the said Ensign Henry John Dewes, to be publicly and severely reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper, and further, that he shall lose such portion of his Regimental Rank as an Ensign in the 89th Regiment, as shall place him on the list next to and below Ensign William Glover, and that the date of his Commission of Ensign shall be the 24th day of August, 1826.

Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General Commander in Chief in India.*

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

In confirming the Sentence of the Court Martial, passed on Ensign Dewes, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, the Commander in Chief feels it incumbent on him to withhold his approval.

Both the original and revised Finding pronounce Ensign Dewes as guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an "Officer and a Gentleman," although in the latter instance, such Finding is qualified by the Court in stating, "they do not attach the strict meaning of those words as understood by the 30th Article of the 16th Section of the Articles of War." yet as it is clear by the Evidence, that he offered the most insulting language and provocation to Captain Daniell, in having repeatedly told him, coolly and deliberately, that he was "no Gentleman," (and which appears unaccountably to have been omitted in framing the Charges, thereby attaching the greater odium of the proceedings to Captain Daniell,) and besides having resisted the authority of Captain Daniell and Lieutenant Kingston, both his superior Officers, to place him in arrest for having made use of such language, when, by his own evidence, he proves that he was perfectly sober, and which insult and resistance provoked the attack.

The Commander in Chief deems it quite impossible, under these circumstances, that Ensign Dewes can be permitted to remain with the 89th Regiment, and His Lordship therefore directs, that, that Officer shall proceed immediately to England, and report his arrival to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, there to await His Majesty's final decision.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 27th April 1829.

No. 350. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

6th Foot.

Ensign John Lumley to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Thomson appointed to the 26th Foot, 20th April, 1829.

Ensign J. T. Latham to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Warrington deceased, 20th April, 1829.

54th Foot.

Ensign Frederick John Chinnery to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henderson appointed to the 49th Foot, 20th April, 1829.

Ensign Edward Wheatstone to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kelly deceased, 20th April, 1829.

Ensign John Brett Chalk to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Beavan promoted, 20th April, 1829.

Donald McDonald, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wheatstone promoted, 20th April, 1829.

The Promotion of Ensign Johnson, 6th Foot, notified in General Orders of the 12th December last, having been cancelled by His Majesty, Ensign G. M. Lysis, consequently, restored to his original appointment, vice Johnson superceded.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 27th April, 1829.

No. 351. GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Pine's Division Order of the 15th April, directing Lieutenant Vallancy, 31st Regiment, to proceed to the Depot at Cunsurah, there to do duty, is confirmed.

Major General Sir Stamford Whitingham's Division Order of date the 14th April, directing Captain Young, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, to continue to do duty with the 44th Foot, until a favorable opportunity offers for joining his Corps at Madras, is confirmed.

The Order by Major Cotton, of the 18th Instant, appointing Corporal Creighton, 13th Light Infantry, Drill Corporal to the Chinsurah Depot vice Connors, 47th Regiment, proceeded to Europe, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

11th Dragoons—Cornet Hyndman, Three Months, from the 1st September next, to visit the Presidency, on most urgent private affairs.

3d Buffs—Lieutenant Lacy, Two months, in extension, from the 20th Aril, to remain at Berhampore, on private affair.

14th Foot—Ensign Craige, Two Months, from the 1st May, in extension, to remain at Calcutta, on private affairs.

41th Foot—Lieutenant Price, Four Months from the 15th April, to visit Ceylon, on private affairs.

44th Foot—Captain Clarke, Three months from the 10th April, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

46th Foot—Major Fairn, Two years, to England, from the date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

That part of General Orders No. 335. of date the 5th March last, directing Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable J. Finch, C. B. Military Secretary, to proceed to Pooree, is cancelled.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

R. TORRENS, *Lieut.-Col. Adjut. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India*

BENGAL HURKARU.—MAY 9.

The *Globe* of the 8th January, has given a place to some remarks of ours written near twelve months ago, in which we ascribed the indifference of the conductors of the London Press, to the affairs of India, to the ignorance of the conductors of that Press on questions of Indian policy. The *Globe* does not plead to the charge and we take its silence as an admission of its truth; altho' we should, except that able Paper itself, because one of its contributors is we know very well informed on Indian topics. We are glad to observe however, that some of the most respectable and powerful journals are now devoting considerable portions of their space to the discussions of questions affecting the interests of this vast dependency of the British Crown and we are very much mistaken, if the time is not very near at hand when the most unequivocal manifestation of public feeling will give the lie to the assertions of those who have pretended that it was morally impossible to excite public attention to such subjects. The *Morning Herald*, makes frequent quotations from Indian Papers—but such extracts! nothing but the most insignificant articles copied from the Dehli Ukbars and other equally *enlightened* sources of intelligence!—and we are asked to believe that the people of England actually take more interest in knowing that Runjeet Singh was entertained by nautch girls on such a date, bestowed a *Khelaut* on some chief with a jaw breaking name on the other, than they would be, with a brief view of some of the important questions affecting the welfare of *British* India, which are continually subjects of discussion here and which affect the interests of millions of *British* subjects!! while not one British subject is concerned in the amusements of Runjeet Singh or the presents he may bestow upon some petty rajah the *terra incognita* of Lahore! The assertion is too monstrous for the belief of any man who is not in a strait jacket.—

PERU AND COLOMBIA.

[FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE OF THURSDAY.]

We are enabled, through the kindness of the gentlemen belonging to the *Georgian* from Philadelphia, and the *Smyrna* from Lima, recently arrived, to communicate some important additions to the intelligence previously possessed respecting the state of affairs at Buenos Ayres and Peru. The following is an extract from a Journal kept on board the *Georgian.*:—

"February 11th. Lat. 31. S.: Long. 27. 32. W. We spoke the London brig *Shamrock*, Captain Garth, thirtytwo days out from Buenos Ayres. He informs us that the President had been assassinated by an opposing faction, and that Admiral Brown was now acting as Vice-President. The Government of Buenos Ayres was at war with the Paraguayians. Business of every kind was stagnant. Flour 60 dollars per barrel. Government paper was at 75 per cent discount. The peace with Brazil had done but little towards settling the country."

We have also been favoured with a file of the *Mercurio Peruano*, published at Lima, and extending to the 3d January. It contains little that is generally interesting, being occupied principally with translations from foreign papers, local controversies, and dry discussions on political economy. The following translation, however, of a *Mercurio Peruano Extraordinario*, dated 21st December, is important, as confirming the previous intelligence of war between Peru and Columbia, although it would appear that the former and not the latter, is the assailant. Of BOLIVAR we hear nothing from such a source, but Guayaquil taken, Quito threatened, and the Columbians divided and conspiring against him, he will doubtless soon be in the field; and by the war with Peru he will probably either lay with greater security the foundations of the despotic power at which he appears to aim, or he will suffer the punishment which such an unhallowed attempt deserves. Admiral GUISE, who fell at the capture of Guayaquil, was the most distinguished of the Peruvian naval commanders, and we believe an Englishman. Quito is situated in the Andes, almost under the equator, about 100 miles from the coast, and Loja lies to the south of Guayaquil, inland:—

Mercurio Peruano Extraordinario.

LIMA, 21st DEC. 1828.—At 4, P. M. of 22d ultimo, the National squadron anchored in the port of Guayaquil. Great and powerful reason no doubt induced the Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief to rush through the immensity of dangers which opposed themselves to this unheard of exploit. During an action of 46 hours the national squadron sustained an active and obstinate fire. On the morning of the 24th the Vice-Admiral was shot through by a cannon ball, and thus this brave and illustrious seaman closed his briliant career by a death no less glorious than his life. To pens better qualified than ours it remains to devote their efforts to bewail the death of this martyr to Peruvian liberty.

Our losses consist of the Vice-Admiral, Lieut. Meiklepoht. Ensign Perez, and nine others. Among the seamen are 46 wounded, but slightly only. Our vessels suffered little, and are now all repaired.

The enemy were attacked in their own forts, and have witnessed the total destruction of those extending along the shores of Guayaquil, and among them that in which they placed most confidence—"Las Cruces," mounting nine 24 pounders, the whole of which were spiked. The new brig *Adela* was sunk, besides four gun-boats. The schooner *Guayaguilena* and another smaller vessel were run ashore, and it is positively asserted that General Sanders was killed.

An eye-witness asserts that the troops which garrisoned the forts fled precipitately on the approach of the squadron, and that a company of the Battalion Carraca, which attempted a reinforcement, was entirely destroyed.

The inhabitants of the city must have been exposed to many disasters resulting from this attack, but none so bad as the pillage by their own troops, which deprives us of much of the satisfaction we experience from the triumph we have acquired over these slaves to tyranny.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Last week Lieutenant Colonel D. Manuel Porras sallied from his quarters with a few men, to reconnoitre some parts of the enemy's territory, which, it is asserted, are occupied by cavalry. The decision and intrepidity of this brave and intelligent officer led him as far as the villiage of Zosoranga, which he reached at 7, A. M. surprised and made prisoners an advanced post, consisting of a Captain and 7 men of the Cedeno squadron.

In passing by Macara he surprised also a piquet of Militia, consisting of an officer and 8 soldiers, whom he caused to retire to their homes, and pursued his march in advance of our battalions, which must have followed him long since.

Captain Carrillo, who has the command of a portion of our advanced troops in another direction, surprised another party of Militia in the village of Zopotillo, which he also left at liberty on account of its insignificancy.

(*Extract of a private letter*)

LAMBAYEQUE, 7th DEC. 1828.—Every day presents us with a more flattering prospect in regard to the present campaign. Colonel Obando has revolted against the Liberticides of Colombia, and is marching with the forces he has collected against Pasto and the South of Colombia. Heres, with one battalion and all the cavalry of Flores, has gone to oppose him; and what may not result if we can only reach Quito with our brilliant army! But we advance slowly, and I know not in what the delay consists. We are ordered to be in readiness to march with the cavalry the moment the instructions reach us, but these do not appear. General Plaza has advanced with his division towards the frontier—the army must follow.

Additional.—We are assured that the Secretary General of H. E. the President has communicated in a note to the Ministry, the favourable intelligence of General Plaza having entered Lojo at the head of the cavalry, putting his enemies completely to the route.

Some of our cotemporaries, we observe, are now publishing for the first time from the English papers just received, accounts of the attempt to assassinate BOLIVAR. It has escaped their notice that intelligence of this event with all its details appeared in the *India Gazette* a month ago from American papers in our possession. In like manner probably the murder of the Buenos Ayrean President, the capture of Guayaquil by the Peruvians,

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and their advance into Colombia, will not be considered *news* until the information these events is duly authenticated through the regular English channels. This, we suppose, is part of the tribute India must pay to Great Britain.

CAPE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—JAN. 28.

A CUSTOM has lately fallen into disuse which the present Governor, both for the sake of the public good and for his own satisfaction and security, should revive and extend. We mean the publication of the State to the Revenue and Expenditure in Cape Town and the Country Districts annually in the *Gazette*. This excellent custom was sanctioned by a Proclamation of Sir JOHN CRADOCK in 1814, and as he assigns good reasons for what he did, we quote his own words:—"The amount of the Receipt and Expenditure in Cape Town and the several Country Districts shall, at the expiration of every twelve months, be subject to be audited, as all other public accounts, and be made public in the weekly Gazette, in order to enable those who might have been aggrieved to bring their complaint in a regular manner before the Local Magistrate; and further, if need, to lay the same before me, or before the Governor for the time being." This judicious regulation was enforced two or three years ago by General BOURKE, many irregularities and some abuses were brought to light, and some of them very nearly corrected in consequence. Sir LOWRY COLE will no doubt see the propriety of following so good a precedent, as an opposite course can only arise from a determination to conceal corruption, and to render malversation easy and profitable to those who have the handling of the public money in the dark. If the public burthens are equally imposed, and the taxes fairly and impartially levied and collected, and if the money is honestly and prudently applied to proper purposes, there can exist no wish for concealment, but on the contrary an eagerness, a feeling of pride and exultation, in laying every figure before the world, and challenging general approval.

But this publicity should not be confined to particular branches of the Revenue. Abuses may exist in the highest as well as in the lowest departments, especially where money is concerned; and as the sums are larger and larger as we ascend the steps of the Treasury, so should constitutional vigilance increase. The whole Receipts and the whole Expenditure, in full detail, every item being distinguished and made clear, should appear annually in the weekly Gazette. No argument, that does not imply shame or fear on the Government, can be urged against this practice. In England such an account is laid before the world by the highest authority, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the fullest explanations tendered to Parliament of the several sums disbursed, as well as of the expected wants of the ensuing year. The state of the Revenue is also made known every Quarter, to the great benefit of the whole mercantile community, who are thus, one and all, constantly aware of the state of Trade over all the kingdom. The Custom-house Returns, Market Dues, and other Rates, which express the real state of the internal and foreign trade of this Colony, should in like manner be promulgated Quarterly, were it only for general information, and to prevent cunning or favored individuals from obtaining an unfair advantage over their neighbours, by information secretly acquired. If His Excellency shall be pleased to adopt these hints, founded on a Proclamation of one of his ablest predecessors which never was repealed so far as we know, and which has so lately been acted upon, he will find the present Revenue amply sufficient for all the purposes of his Government; or if not, the Public, seeing clearly how the case stands, will submit to fresh Imposts for the support of the necessary Establishments with the greatest cheerfulness.

In the present state of the Colony every new Tax is viewed by the people not only as a grievance but as a robbery, so little faith have they in the departments through which it passes into the Treasury, and so much have they been accustomed to question the judgment, if not the integrity of those at the head of affairs. And this arisen not so much from the jealousy which man naturally entertain against the secret, and, in effect, irresponsible management of public money, as from actual experience, and the disclosures which have been made of late respecting the inefficiency of the usual checks on the conduct and management of some of the most important departments connected with the Revenue. Large sums of money were abstracted by individuals, and retained without suspicion for many years. Disbursements were daily made without due authority, and no regular account of their application ever exacted; while sums raised for specific purposes were misapplied without hesitation, as caprice or self-interest might dictate. By neglect also, or partiality, individuals were suffered to fall in arrear, and to continue exempt from the public burthens for many years successively, thus throwing an undue weight upon their fellow Colonists, and affording a pretence, from occasional deficiencies, for a general increase of the Taxes. Not to mention that legitimate sources of Revenue, arising from the sale or letting of Government Lands and other public property, were shamefully neglected, or used only for private advantage. All this would be corrected by simply publishing once a year a full and distinct account of the Revenue, with a Quarterly Review of the state of some departments, as of the Customs, Tithes, and market Dues. Such a measure would be in the highest degree creditable to the Government, and it would tend very greatly to recover the confidence of the inhabitants. Nor can we see any substantial ground for refusing it, expect a dread of detection in some instences which cannot bear the light,—the existance of which it would be disrespectful to suppose.

That something of this sort is requisite to relieve the Government from its present embarrassment, without having recourse to harsh and despotic measures, is evident. The People are dissatisfied, and most justly, with the carelessness, extravagance, and speculation, which were the natural results of the Old Close System, and give up their money with indignant reluctance, having no assurance in their own minds, that it will be applied with fidelity and discretion to proper objects. The predominance of this feeling in the breasts of the community (and it would be a miracle if it dit not exist, after what we have seen and suffered), operates injuriously in many ways, both as a discouragement to industry, and a temptation to evade the payment of all Assessments whenever it can be successfully accomplished. The Regulation of Sir JOHN CRADOCK was formed among others for the purpose, he says, "of confirming to the Inhabitants of this Settlement the paternal regard of His Majesty's Government, and the *unceasing vigilance* and decided resolve, that every proceeding should bear the full character of positive Law, Equity, and impartial Justice, which it is firmly expected will be answered by becoming gratitude and the due and cheerful obedience to the general regulations of the State." If Sir JOHN was correct in supposing that candour, unceasing vigilance, and impartial Justice on the part of Government would produce gratitude and cheerful obediance on the part of the Inhabitants, then may we safely infer that opposite conduct, concealment, irregularity, and notorious partiality and injustice will beget sentiments of a different character; and we are justified in recommending the revival of this excellent Regulation before recourse is had to new Assessments.

It may here be asked, What is a Proclamation? Is it universally binding till publickly repealed, like a Law, or an Act of Parliament; or can its enactments be silently dispensed with at the will and to suit the convenience, of the functionaries? Are the provisions in it which promise the faithful discharge of public duties, only used as a bait to fish for "*gratitude and cheerful obedience;*" while those which demand service and sacrifices on the part of the people, are alone to be rigidly enforced? If so it would be more prudent, as well as more decent, to omit them altogether, as nothing tends so much to bring a man into contempt as making hourly promises which no one expects him to fulfil.

With regard to the increase of the Taxes at the present moment, which we mentioned as the next worst method of rendering our Revenue equal to our Expenditure, a very few words may suffice. We are supported by the Commissioners on the frontier, extravagant public buildings, impolitic restrictions on trade, and bad management generally, the Colony has been reduced to the lowest point of depression at which any hope of a speedy recovery could be entertained. It has also of late suffered exceedingly from bad harvests, droughts, the depreciation of its currency, and the prejudice entertained against its wines in the London market. It must therefore be assumed, that if the present Taxes are not, under the most economical arrangement and *unceasing vigilance*, clearly insufficient for what may strictly, literally, and without a figure, be called "THE PUBLIC SERVICE," then nothing can, without the grossest cruelty and injustice be added to our present burthens. In fixing revenues regard should be paid to the necessities of the subjects, as well as to those of the State. When the latter are imaginary and the former real the case becomes stronger, as in the present instance. Who can believe that the Revenue labors, and is strained, and ready to sink under necessary expenses, when he sees new and unnecessary offices, and increased salaries, springing up every day, and over-shadowing the land? The military establishment has been reduced; the Colony is in a state of profound peace; no new public buildings of any consequance are in progress; and we have now fewer than usual to keep in repair, many of them having been sold, and others let, thus becoming sources of Revenue instead of Expense. Under these and similar deductions the old Revenue could surely be made to meet the necessary Expenditure, unless the wants of the state are confounded with those imaginary wants which flow from the passions, the avarice, or the abuse of patronage, by men in power. This is a critical moment for the Colonial Government. If it choose to forbear a little and suffer the overstrained bow to regain its elasticity, it may in a short time be enriched by the treasures of its wealthy subjects, and find itself in a condition to undertake the noblest projects for the improvement of the country. But if it proceed to squeeze out the last drops from our exhausted means, it will fall hopeless amid the general poverty. It is surely better to end than to begin with being rich.

If the Revenue, therefore be found insufficient for the present scale of Expenditure, as neither Borrowing nor New Taxes are admissible, Retrenchment is our only resource. How far this can be carried with propriety may be considered on a future occasion.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—7TH JAN.

MESSRS. FRYS AND CHAPMAN.

Yesterday there was what was termed the last meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Frys and Chapman. It was again fully attended. All the bankrupts were present, as were all the assignees. The assignees since the last meeting, have appointed new solicitors. Messrs. Young and Vallance are now the solicitors to the commission. Many debts were proved.

Mr. SWEET claimed to have the holder of an over-due check admitted to prove.

Mr. Commissioner SMITH said, such course was impossible.

Mr. SWEET contended that there was an equitable claim; there was an assignment of the cause of action, and that made out the equity. The course was practised daily in bankruptcy cases.

The Commissioners SMITH and HUDSON said, that to checks the bankers would be bound to attend; but the giving of a check did not create a debt as between the check-holder and the bankers.

Mr. SWEET.—But Messrs. Frys surely would not avail themselves of the *laches* of not presenting the check, they having the money?

Mr. Commissioner HUDSON.—But is it not the duty of the assignees to see that none but legal debts are proved?

Mr. Commissioner SMITH.—If the money be not paid, it is still that of the depositor.

Mr. SWIFT,— Yes; but having given a check for the amount, how can he swear that the amount was still in the banker's hands, and due to him? Both must swear, but the check-holder to an equitable claim only.

Mr. Commissioner SMITH.—We cannot admit such an oath.

The Solicitor to the Commission then handed in the balance sheets of the debts, credits, &c. regularly signed by all the bankrupts. By these documents it appeared, that since the commencement of this banking establishment the bad debts had amounted to about 330,000*l.* made out thus—

Doubtful debts.....	£22,000
Bad debts.....	85,000
Ditto.....	220,000
	£329,000

This amount spread over the period of the concern. The sheets of the present state of accounts detailed these sums total—

Debts owing and outstanding.....	£401,000
Assets to meet the same.....	263,000
	£138,000

There were some other details, and the minus was thus entered:—

Deficiency.....	£159,000

Other items mentioned the Crown claims to have been 32,520*l.*: for Gurney's Bills, &c. 68,000*l.* The "capital" in one sheet was stated to be 110,000*l.* The "profits" were stated to be 87,000*l.*

Mr. YOUNG, the solicitor, said they were now prepared to pass these accounts.

Mr. SPURR said there ought to be time given to examine these accounts. (Loud cries of "Hear" from all parts of the room.)

Mr. YOUNG observed that every facility had been afforded for their investigation since they had possessed the accounts, which was since the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Commissioner SMITH.—There ought to be time and opportunities for such investigation, there were such numerous accounts, and such large sums; for instance, the "bad debts" were named at 222,000*l.*

Mr. Commissioner HUDSON.—Besides other items for bad debts.

Mr. YOUNG.—We desire nothing more anxiously than investigation; by it the bankrupts will be found to have been "more sinned against than sinning."

Mr. MOLINE (the Godalming banker) said, as time for inquiry was to be afforded, he would make no observations; but he could adduce facts that would warrant strict scrutiny.

The last meeting was eventually adjourned to the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock.

IRELAND.

(From the Irish papers.)

COMBINATION AND DREADFUL OUTRAGE.

On Thursday evening one of those cold-blooded and daring outrages that are so frequent in this city, arising out of the abominable system of combination which so unhappily prevails, was committed near the New Buildings, in South Main street. As a poor man named Thomas Ryan, by trade a skinner, was returning on the above evening, in company with his wife, a gang of villains, ten in number, rushed on him, armed with saws, and having knocked him down, they mangled his body most cruelly—having cut one of his arms through in two places, and inflicted some dreadful wounds on his head. His wife threw herself on the unfortunate man to try and save him from the vengence of his merciless assailants, but she was also severely cut. It would be horrifying to the feelings of our readers to describe more minutely the state in which they left their victim, who was instantly conveyed to the South Infirmary, where he remains in a languishing state, without the least hope of recovery, under the care of Drs. Woodrooffe and Bull, who have pronounced his case a most extraordinary one. As soon as the particulars had reached the City Sheriffs, they proceeded, accompanied by Messrs. Rogers and Hewson, High Constables, and Haynes and Mathis, jun., peace officers, in pursuit of the offenders, and after a diligent and anxious search, they succeeded in apprehending four men, named John Nowlan, a baker; Edmond Keilly, currier; Edward Robinson, and James Fobin, skin-dressers, the former of whom was about to be sent away by his friends, to avoid the ends of justice. The unfortunate man has fully identified those persons, who have undergone a strict examination before the magistrates, and were committed for trial at the next assizes.—*Cork Constitution.*

Killarney was a continued scene of the most disgraceful rioting on Christmas day, between two factions of the name of Barry and Clifford; but on Monday last, the grand encounter took place, when above 200 of these savage ruffians fought with the most disgusting ferocity.—sticks, stones, and others missiles, flying through the streets; several of the combatants lay senseless on the pavement, and bleeding profusely. Christopher Gallway, Esq. with 15 police, exerted themselves to quell the riot, which they partially effected. The inhabitants were obliged to close up their shops, and business was suspended during the conflict. Unfortunately, there is no military party in Killarney.

Some few days past two desperate factions, composing at least 2,000 persons, well supplied with fire-arms and other weapons, assembled in the town of Six-mile-bridge, county Clare. The result would have been frightful, but for the exertions of the Roman Catholic clergymen of that parish.—

MISSCELLANEOUS.

WISBEACH, Dec. 24.—On Thursday evening, the 18th, at about a quarter past ten o'clock, William and Henry Terrington, cousins, (sons of farmers at Walsoken,) were returning home from Wisbeach, when on entering the foot fields near Walsoken church, they saw two men coming in a direction opposite, and upon getting within about fifty yard's distance, they saw them throw something down, and then met them. The Terringtons asked them who they had been plundering, and they gave no answer. As soon however, as the youths got to the spot where they saw the men throw something down they found a bag and a slop containing nearly the whole of a fresh-slaughtered sheep. They immediately turned round in pursuit of the men, and after a chase over the ground, a ditch, road, and gate they came up to them, and taxed them with stealing mutton, "and," said they, "here we are, two and two; meet us like men, and if you can beat us, go your way and take your mutton with you; if you cannot, we will certainly take you. Fighting followed in earnest, when Woods, one of the men, called out for his knife. Wm. Terrington said, "If that be what you mean, then I'll get my knife too (he had not one in his pocket), and we will go stab for stab." They still continued scuffling, and the youth was wounded in his thigh, and felt the fellow jobbing at him in all directions. This outrage gave him additional courage, and he said to his cousin, "Henry, Henry, he has stabbed me, and I will now kill or be killed." By some means or other he had lost his knife. After a very severe contest, however, the men gave in and agreed to go with the Terringtons where they chose, and the brave youths, each hold of his man by the collar, went in the direction of the Bell Inn, at Walsoken. The wounded William was faint from over-exertion and loss of blood, and he several times thought he should have been obliged to have given in. On passing the house of Mr. Jolly, the drover (from whose flock they had taken the sheep, it being the property of Mr. Wootten), it was proposed to call him up, but the men objected to this, and upon the Terringtons persisting, a second and severe scraggle ensued. Henry and his man fortunately fell against a post, and by his putting one arm round the post, and the other about his man, he held him until Mr. Jolly came down, and they then took them captives to the inn, and left them in the custody of Mr. Anthony, the constable. On the following morning they were examined before the Rev. Atwood Lake, the rector of Walton, and finally committed for trial, and on Saturday they were taken from Wisbeach gaol to Norwich Castle, for their winter-quarters. In addition to the stabs in William Terrington's thigh, he was wounded between his ribs, and had it not been for his pocket-book, which the knife penetrated, this wound would no doubt have been fatal: there were several other cuts in his coat and waistcoat. One of the prisoners belongs to Wisbeach parish, the other to Walton: their names are Butler and Woods. Since writing the above, we have been informed that a subscription was entered into at the tithe-feast of the Rev. —— Hankerson, Walpole St. Peter's (besides one that is on foot in the hands of Mr. Muley and Mr. Catling, of Walsoken), on Monday, the 22d and that the sum of 20*l* was collected for the two Terringtons.—*Stamford News.*

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